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What is claimed is:

- 1. An isolated TGF-beta receptor fusion protein that competitively inhibits binding of TGF-beta to TGF-beta receptor.
- 2. The fusion protein of claim 1, comprising TGF-beta Type II receptor linked to a second protein that is not a TGF-beta Type II receptor.
- 3. The fusion protein of claim 2, wherein the second protein is a constant region of an immunoglobulin.
 - 4. The fusion protein of claim 3, comprising SEQ ID NO: 8 or SEQ ID NO.: 9.
 - 5. An isolated TGF-beta receptor fusion protein comprising amino acids 1 to 160 of SEQ ID NO: 8.

An isolated TGF-beta receptor fusion protein comprising amino acids 1 to 160 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

- 7. The isolated protein of claims 5 or 6, wherein the amino acids are linked to at least a portion of a constant region of an immunoglobulin.
 - 8. An isolated polynucleotide encoding, on expression, for an TGF-beta Type II receptor linked to a second protein that is not a TGF-beta Type II receptor.
 - 9. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 8, selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) SEQ ID NOS.: 10 or 12; (b)a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the foregoing sequence under standard hybridization conditions and that encodes a protein having the TGF-beta inhibitory activity of a TGF-beta Type II receptor fusion protein; and (c) a polynucleotide that codes on expression for a protein encoded by any of the foregoing polynucleotide sequences.

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10. A composition comprising a TGF-beta receptor fusion protein in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, the fusion protein in an amount sufficient to competitively inhibit binding of TGF-beta to a TGF-beta ligand.

- 5 11.. A vector comprising the polynucleotide sequence of claim 9.
 - 12. A host cell containing the vector of claim 11.
- 13. A method for producing a TGF-beta receptor fusion protein, comprising culturing the host cell of claim 12, allowing said cell to express the fusion protein, isolating and purifying the fusion protein.
 - 14. A method for lowering the levels of TGF-beta in an individual in need thereof which comprises administering to said individual a TGF-beta-lowering amount of a TGF-beta antagonist that is a TGF-beta receptor fusion protein comprising the sequence of amino acids of SEQ ID NOS: 8 or 9.
 - 15. A method for lowering the levels of TGF-beta in an individual having arthritis, which comprises administering to said individual an effective amount of a TGF-beta antagonist that isa TGF-beta receptor fusion protein comprising the sequence of amino acids of SEQ ID NOS: 8 or 9.
 - 16. A method for treating an individual for a medical condition associated with TGF-beta overproduction comprising the step of administering to the individual a TGF- beta Type II receptor fusion protein having an amino acid sequence shown SEQ ID NOS: 8 or 9 in an amount sufficient to reduce the activity of TGF- beta in said individual.
 - 17 The method of claim 16, wherein the TGF- beta receptor fusion protein is administered by a method selected from the group consisting of intravenous, intraocular, intraarticular, transdermal, and enteral administration.
 - 18. The method of claim 16, wherein said medical condition comprises a fibroproliferative disorder.

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- 19. The method of claim 18, wherein said fibroproliferative disorder comprises a fibrosis selected from the group consisting of kidney, intraocular, and pulmonary fibrosis.
- 20. The method of claim 18, wherein said fibroproliferative disorder is selected from the group consisting of diabetic nephropathy, glomerulonephritis, proliferative vitreoretinopathy, and myelofibrosis.
- 21. The method of claim 18, wherein said fibroproliferative disorder is a collagen vascular disorder selected from the group consisting of systemic sclerosis, polymyositis, scleroderma, dermatomyositis, or systemic lupus erythematosus.